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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/801,401	03/15/2004	Jehan Clements	02013-06034s	1672
27171 7590 08/05/2008 MILBANK, TWEED, HADLEY & MCCLOY 1 CHASE MANHATTAN PLAZA NEW YORK, NY 10005-1413				
EXAMINER GISHNOCK, NIKOLAI A				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3714				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
08/05/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/801,401

Applicant(s)

CLEMENTS, JEHAN

Examiner

Nikolai A. Gishnock

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Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 May 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 21-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 21-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 March 2004 & 28 November 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/28/2008
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

In reply to Applicant's response, filed 5/19/2008, claims 1-20 are cancelled. Claims 21-35 are pending.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/19/2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. Claims 21-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gonzales (US 2002/0161603 A1), hereinafter known as Gonzales, and further in view of Scocca (US 6,126,202 A), hereinafter known as Scocca, Clements (US 6,210,172 B2), hereinafter known as Clements '172, and Schubert (US 5,127,879 A), hereinafter known as Schubert.
5. Gonzales teaches a storytelling book and method of providing a storytelling book (interactive publishing system, Para. 0032; method, Para. 0043-44), comprising: operating a software program in a computer (computer system, Para. 0037) having subroutines for (a) accepting a first set of inputs from a user in a first graphical user interface screen and providing them to the software program (an Author can create an article, etc., Para. 0068-78), the first set of inputs comprising title information (Figure 6, Item 610), author information (Figure 6, Item 605), and one or more clip-art images (Figure 6, Items 635 & 640); automatically generating a cover page for printing on a first leaf's front-side from the first set of inputs using said software program (The content management application then displays the images and text arranged in the layout of the selected template, Para. 0194), wherein the cover page includes at least one of title information, author information, and one or more clip-art images (Para. 0181-193); accepting a second set of inputs from the user in a second graphical user interface screen and providing them to said software program, the second set of inputs comprising one or more clip-art images (To manage a collection of images in an image library: Point and click the visual assets button, Para. 0206-207) and corresponding text (To Edit an Article: Identify the article's page name in the Name column and click the corresponding edit button in the Function column, Para. 0196-197, See also Figure 7); automatically generating, using said software program, a title page for printing on the first leaf's back-side and a second leaf's front-side, a first story page from the one or more clip-art images from the second set of inputs and a second story page from the second set of inputs including the one or more clip-art images and the corresponding

text for printing on a third leaf's front-side (Click a submit button to view the edited article. At this point the article is laid out in accordance with the template that the Author used to create the article, Para. 0209) for printing on the second leaf's back-side and automatically proportionally enlarging the one or more clip-art images from the second set of inputs on the first story page to a maximum size that does not overlap margins of the first story page (In content management and database applications, a template is a blank form that shows which fields exist, and the locations and sizes of the fields. Fields are populated by database-managed text and media that are displayed in a layout determined by the template. A content component of an article can be any of text, a link (text based or image based), or an asset (e.g., image, sound, video, animation). An element of a template is a defined space within which a content component is rendered, i.e., positioned and displayed, or in the case of an active content component such as an audio clip, executed, Para. 0050-51; it is understood that the templates shown in Figure 2 automatically adjust clip art to fit within margins), and allowing the user to print, using the software program, the cover page, the title page, and the first and second story pages (Print module is for producing a hard copy of the published material. It can include, for example, a browser-based application for creating print on demand marketing and business communications, Para. 0117) [Claims 21 & 26].

6. What Gonzales fails to teach is wherein the title page includes the title and author information; wherein the title page, and first and second story pages include one or more indicia for indicating how to assemble the second story page; and wherein the first story page and second story page are printed for binding [Claims 21 & 26]. However, Scocca teaches a storybook publishing kit for children, wherein the title page includes title and author information (As can be seen the cut out section of the cover drawing template is centered so that the drawings will appear in the center of the cover drawing sheet. The area below the arrow on the

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cover drawing page is where the text will be reprinted from a designated box on the text page form for the cover drawing sheet indicating the title of the book, the author and to whom if anyone the book is being given as a gift, 3:32-39), instructional indicia for indicating how to assemble the book (FIG. 1 is an illustration of the instruction sheet in which the contents of the invention the book publishing kit is listed. The contents of the invention include: a template for the pages of the book; a template for the cover sheet of the book; text pages, preferably three and preferably on yellow paper, for writing the text for each page. two cover drawing sheets or pages with the extra cover sheet provided for mistakes or changes; sheets for the book pages; one set of washable markers; an order form; an illustration or visual sheet which provides information and instruction to the user on how the book will be bound and published as shown in FIG. 8, 2:13-31), and a method of printing the book for binding (Once the pages are drawn and the text written in the boxes of the text page the material can be mailed back to the publisher in pre-addressed envelope included with the kit. The publisher will then match the drawings with the text and print and bind the book. By using templates, the preparation of the book pages and cover drawing sheet is easier and more fun for a child. The completed bound book is mailed back to the home of the child within a number of weeks, 3:40-48). The book publishing templates of the system and method of Gonzales would be adapted to generate a book with the features demonstrated by Scocca, such as generating title page information, such as the title and author of the book, which are old and well-known in the publishing industry. The templates taught by Gonzales would also be adapted to provide a page bearing publishing instructions, such as is taught by Scocca, which is useful to an amateur author attempting to publish an illustrated storybook. Further, the printing function of Gonzales would be reasonably adapted to alternatively allow a user to print the book for binding, if the user possessed a printer and did not wish to mail the manuscript, such as when a small number of copies are required. Therefore, it

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would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have adapted the publishing templates of Gonzales to include the title and author information on the title page; wherein the title page, and first and second story pages include one or more indicia for indicating how to assemble the second story page, as taught in Scocca; in order to assist an amateur author in publishing a professional-looking storybook; and to adapt the printing system and method of Gonzales to allow a user to print the first story page and second story page for binding, taught by Scocca, in order to allow an amateur publisher to print and bind "proof" or "draft" copies of a storybook themselves, without requiring outside assistance or additional postage [Claims 21 & 26].

7. What Gonzales and Scocca fail to explicitly teach is where the cover page, title page, first story page, second story page, and third story page are oriented in diametric contraposition [Claims 21 & 26]. However, Clements '172 teaches a storytelling book composed of a first or facing side of an "a" side set of pages including a graphic or illustration of a portion of a story, with the "a" sides together and successively illustrating the story, without words and printed text, and a second or back side of a "b" side set of pages including the graphics and illustrations being identical or closely corresponding to the facing {"a" side} graphic or illustration (4:11-30). This page arrangement is understood to be "in diametric contraposition". The publishing templates of the system and method for of Gonzales would be used to produce the storybook, having an "a" set of pages including identical or closely corresponding graphics and illustrations as a "b" set, but not including the corresponding words or printed text, of Clements '172.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have used the templates taught by Gonzales to produce the storytelling book having diametrically opposed story pages, having sets of pages with identical illustrations but with one set omitting the narrative, as taught by Clements '172, in light of the teachings of

Scocca, in order to easily allow a user to specify, preview, and remotely produce the storybook document in volume [Claims 21 & 26].

8. What Gonzales, Scocca, and Clements '172 fail to teach is where the title page includes copyright information [Claims 21 & 26]. However, Schubert teaches a recordkeeping book having worksheets for assisting a user in filling in personal information (4:47-52) and step-by-step instructions for completion (1:38-40). Schubert teaches where the front surface of the page is imprinted with general information about the use of the book, including a copyright notice (6:67-7:8). The book publishing templates of the system and method of Gonzales would be adapted to generate a book with copyright information taught by Schubert, which is also old and well-known in the publishing industry. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have added the copyright information to the title page template of Gonzales, as taught by Schubert, further in light of the teachings of Scocca and Clements '172, in order to assist an amateur author in publishing a professional-looking storybook [Claims 21 & 26].

9. What Gonzales further fails to teach is wherein said one or more indicia include binding instructions [Claims 22, 27, & 32]. However, Scocca teaches instructional indicia for indicating how to assemble the book (2:13-31), and a method of printing the book for binding using templates (3:40-48). The book publishing templates of the system and method of Gonzales would be adapted to provide a page bearing binding instructions, such as is taught by Scocca, which is useful to an amateur author attempting to publish an illustrated storybook, such as when a small number of copies are required. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have adapted the publishing templates of Gonzales to include one or more indicia for indicating how to bind the story pages, as taught in Scocca, in light of the teachings of Clements '172 and Schubert, in order to assist

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an amateur author in publishing a professional-looking storybook, without requiring outside assistance or additional postage [Claims 22, 27, & 32].

10. What Gonzales further fails to teach is wherein said one or more indicia include page numbers [Claims 23, 28, & 33]. However, Scocca teaches where page indicium includes numbering (Figure 6, Item 49). The page numbering of Scocca would be used in the software publishing program templates of Gonzales so that the appropriate box of the text page form can be matched for placing the text with the correct page for illustration, and also to place the pages in the correct order for binding the book. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have included page number indicia on the pages of the book templates in the system and method of Gonzales, as taught by Scocca, in light of the teachings of Clements '172, in order for a user to match a desired piece of clip art and/or text to a given page when authoring a flip-over story book [Claims 23, 28, & 33].

11. Gonzales teaches wherein said one or more indicia include graphical symbols (image assets, Para. 0051; understood to be graphics) [Claims 24, 29, & 34].

12. Gonzales teaches wherein said first and second graphical user interface screens are blank story screens ([T]he publishing system is not limited to any particular number thereof. The web pages each include areas designated to contain substantive content, e.g., text and images, or to provide navigation bars (nav) from a presently displayed page to another page, Para. 0046; see also Figure 2) [Claims 25, 30, & 35].

13. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gonzales, Scocca, Clements '172, and Schubert, as applied to claims 21 & 26 above, and further in view of Schach et al. (US 5,397,156 A), hereinafter known as Schach.

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14. Gonzales, Scocca, Clements '172, and Schubert teach all the features of claims 21 & 26 as demonstrated above. Gonzales teaches a system and method for producing a storytelling book, comprising a software program in a computer (Para. 0032-44). Scocca teaches a kit for producing a storytelling book, including instructions for binding (2:13-31 and 3:40-48). Clements '172 teaches where the pages of the book are assembled in diametric contraposition (4:11-30). What Gonzales, Scocca, Clements '172, and Schubert fail to teach is where the kit includes a front cover that houses the printed cover page and binds with the printed title page, the first story page, the second story page, and a back cover [Claim 31]. However, Schach teaches a kit for publishing a personalized paperback romance novel, including a front cover that houses a printed title page, and having author, title, and instruction information indicia thereon (3:12-31 and 4:33-48; see also Figures 1 & 2). The kit including a front cover of Schach would be used to bind, in the fashion taught by Scocca, the pages generated and printed with the templates taught by Gonzales, in order to provide a cover that is otherwise difficult to print or photocopy, e.g. one having an unusual cover, watermark, or printed design in reddish-purple ink, because the book would be more durable and professional looking if special cover paper is supplied with the kit. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, for the kit to include a front cover that houses the printed cover page and binds with the printed title page, the first story page, the second story page, and a back cover, as taught by Schach, with a software program in a computer for publishing the book, as taught by Gonzales, in light of the teachings of Scocca, Clements '172, and Schubert, in order to provide specialized, more durable paper to use for the cover of a storybook [Claim 31].

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments filed 5/19/2008 with respect to Tonkin, see pages 8-10, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

16. Applicant's arguments further directed to Clements '172, see pages 10-11 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The courts have held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art. *In re Venner*, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958). ("[I]f a new combination of old elements is to be patentable, the elements must cooperate in such manner as to produce a new, unobvious, and unexpected result. It must amount to an invention.") *In re Smith*, 34 CCPA 1007, 73 USPQ 394, cited *supra*. In the absence of invention, utility and novelty are not sufficient to support the allowance of claims for a patent. *In re Levin*, 37 CCPA 791, 178 F.2d 945, 84 USPQ 232; *In re Hass et al.*, 31 CCPA 895, 141 F.2d 122, 60 USPQ 544. ("It is trite to say that invention is difficult to define positively. However, we believe it to be a settled rule that it is not invention to produce a device which is within the realm of performance of a skilled mechanic in the ordinary progress of producing a device required to effectuate a given result. Furthermore, it is well settled that it is not 'invention' to broadly provide a mechanical or automatic means to replace manual activity which has accomplished the same result.") *In re Rundell*, 18 CCPA 1290, 48 F.2d 958, 9 USPQ 220.

Conclusion

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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- Brown et al (US 5,553,281 A) discloses a computer-assisted media editing product having a preview system.
- Consolatti et al. (US 6,289,363 B1) discloses a computer system and method for creating story flipbooks.
- Graham et al. (US 2004/0083431 A1) discloses a system for providing instructions for printing a document to a user.
- Knowlton (US 5,283,864 A) discloses a system and method for previewing a flipbook.
- Niles et al. (US 5,943,679 A) discloses a document display system utilizing template layouts.
- Reising (US 2004/0130139 A1) discloses an easel for displaying a spiral-bound cookbook.
- Sadler (US 5,921,579 A) discloses a double-sided stand-up book having pages in diametric contraposition.
- Sato (US 7,103,837 B2) discloses a system for displaying a preview of a document to be printed and bound.
- Tonkin (US 6,616,702 B1) discloses a web-based system for previewing a document to be printed and bound.
- Riverdeep Products - Storybook Weaver® Deluxe. (21 November 2002) Retrieved 8 February 2008 (Retrieved from the Internet Archive Wayback Machine)
<>http://www.riverdeep.net/products/storybook_weaver/storybook_weaver_deluxe.html> discloses a word processor for authoring and illustrating stories with features to print in a storybook format.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nikolai A. Gishnock whose telephone number is (571)272-1420. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30a-5p.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Xuan M. Thai can be reached on 571-272-7147. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

7/28/2008

/N. A. G./

Examiner, Art Unit 3714

/XUAN M. THAI/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3714